ROMANCE A LA BIEN-AIMEE. Close as the stars along the sky Close as the stars along the sky
The flowers were in the mead,
The purple heart, and golden eye,
And or imson-flaming weed—
And each one sigh'd as I went by
And touched my garment green,
And bade me wear her on my heart
And take her for my Queen
Of Love—
And take her for my Queen.

And one in virgin white was drest
With down-ast gracious head;
And one unveil'd a burning breast
Mid smiles of ropy red;
All rainbow bright, with laughter light,
They flicker'd o'er the green.
Each whispering I should pluck her there
And take her as my Queen
Of Love— Of Love— And take her as my Queen.

But sudden at my feet look'd up
A little star-like thing,
Fure odor in pure perfect cup,
That made my bosom sing,
'Iwas no: for size, nor gorgeous dyes,
But her own self, I ween.
Her own sweet self, that ma'e me stoop
And take her for my Queen

And take her for my Queen. Now all day long and every day
Her beauty on me grows,
And holds with sirenser, sweeter sway
I han Il y or than rose;
And this one star out-hines by far
All in the u cadow green—
And so I wear her on my heart
And take her for my Queen
Of Love—
And take her for my Queen.
IF T. Palarane, in Carabill, for Febru

1F. T. Palgrave, in Cornhill for February.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate Snubs the Amnesty Proclamation-Nobody Hurt.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the message of the President relative to his proclamation of December 25, granting universal amnesty, reported the same back to the Senate on Wednesday morning, with a lengthy report, stating that the committee are of the opinion that the powers attempted to be exercised in the proclamation to grant general amnesty are without the authority or assent of Congress, and has no foundation in the constitution or laws. The report closes with a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States on the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, was not authorized by the constitution or laws. The Washington the constitution or laws. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette re-

The report has surprised no one here, as it was well understood in political circles that such would be the report of that committee, a report that is worth about the paper it is written on. The committee are careful not to say a word as to the legal effect of the proclamation this being left to the individual desertment. tion, this being left to the judicial department of the government, precisely where it would have been left without any opinion, expressed or otherwise, by the five distinguished gentle-men who compose the Juniciary Committee of the Senate. As the official term of President Johnson is about drawing to a close, he might be allowed to depart in peace, but certain members of both Houses of Congress seem to delight in putting chips on their heads and daring Andrew Johnson to knock them off. There is at least one consolation to the citi-zen while reading the report of the Judiciary Committee made to-day, and that is "nobody's hurt."

The Constitutional Amendment-Another Muddle in the Senate. A Washington telegram, of Wednesday,

Another scene of confusion, amounting to an almost inextricable parliamentary muddle, took place in the Sonate this afternoon in the discussion upon the proper mode of disposing of the suffrage constitutional amendment, which had come back from the House on the refusal of that body to concur in the Senate amendments. Over three hours were spent in determining the effect if the Senate receded from its amendments, nearly one-half of the senators arguing that such action would have the effect of passing the joint resolution as it came from the House originally; the other half holding that the passage of a motion to recede left the suffrage amendment open for amend-ment, or adoution or rejection.

ment, or adoption, or rejection.

It became evident that the Republican senators were about equally divided upon the
House proposition, which was considered to
prohibit, by implication at least, colored citizens from holding office. On this ground the Southern senators appeared to be a unit in opposition to this resolution, they demanding that the measure should be so worded as to give negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to them in South Carolina, Louisiana, &c. On this subject quite a heated conversation was indulged in between Senator Stewart and the Southern senators, in one corner of the Senate chamber, whilst the various votes were being taken. Mr. Stewart had undertaken to acquire the suffrage regulation. votes were being taken. Mr. Stewart had undertaken to engineer the suffrage resolution through in a juffy to-day, and had counted upon the co-operation of Southern senators. The Senate having subsequently receded from its amendments, and refused to adopt the House resolution, left the whole subject again open to begin de novo. This was just what Senators summer and will appropriate the subject and the region of the subject and the subject again. was just what Sonators summer and wilson desired, and theroupon they simultaneously, with a dozen other senators, jumped to the floor, clamorous for recognition from the chair. Mr. Stewart rushed down close to the President's chair, and succeeded in getting in a motion to take up the suffrage resolution adopted by the Sonate Judiciary Committee, which gives the colored citizen the right to hold office. This resolution was expected to have the support of the Southern senators, and that therefore it would passinstanter, but, to the consternation of the excited Stewart, up sprang Senator Howard, one of the most ralical of Radicals, and announced his determination to oppose and discouss the resolution. Senator Nye also said he would oppose the measure. It was now six o'clock, an it the senators very gene alv took, advantage of the opportunity, whilst Senator Howard was making his speech, to get luncheou.

In their private conf-rences the friends of the pendir g resolution expressed great fear that, after all, the suffrage amendment be submitted only to the Etato Legislatures hereafter to be elected, but this papoposition would be discussed, and thus, by consuming time, defeat the whole measure.

The Alabama Claims Treaty—Certainty

was just which goes in tricate, as tensive, and in some respects so intricate, as tensive, and in some respects of the plant attention of the constant attention of the plant attention, and of three experienced and competition. The latter are negroes, as the former saves seem to entertine a lasting preshancy attention, and of three experienced and competition. The latter are negroes, as the former saves seem to entertai was just what Senators summer and wilson desired, and thereupon they simultaneously, with a dozen other senators, jumped to
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The Alabama Claims Treaty—Certainty

of its Refection. From the Washington dispatches (of Wed-

nesday) to the New York Herald, we make the following extracts:

following extracts:

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting to-day, and among other subjects discussed the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims. Although the question was brought up near the close of the session of the committee a fair expression of sentiment was elected on the terms of the treaty concluded between our Minister to England. Reverdy Johnson, and the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley. A clear majority of the committee expressed themselves as opposed to the provisions of the treaty, Mr. Sumner, chairman of the committee, was of opinion that Minister Johnson, in negotiating the treaty, had loat sight of the real points at issue between the two governments. Too much had themselves as opposed to the provisions of the treaty. Mr. Sumner, chairman of the committee, was of opinion that Minister Johnson, in negotiating the treaty, had lost sight of the real points at issue between the two governments. Too much had been conceded to Great Britain; and in view of the fact that a perial acknowledgment had already been made by that government of the damages resulting to American citizans from the ravages of the Alabama, too little accountion had been pair to American interests. This opinion was concurred in by a majority of the committee, including Senators Cameron. Morton, Patterson and Harlan. Judging from the sentiments expressed by the members of the committee at the meeting to-day there can be little doubt that the treaty will be reported adversely to the Senate. The feeling of a majority of the committee at the meeting to-day there can be little doubt that the treaty will be reported adversely to the Senators Committees that the treaty will be reported adversely to the Senators openly expressed fadloates that such a report from the committee. The feeling of a majority of the senators openly expressed fadloates that such a report from the Committee. The feeling of a majority of the senators openly expressed fadloates that such a report from the Committee. The feeling of a majority of the senators openly expressed fadloates that such a report from the Committee. The feeling of a majority of the such as the such out falled, all the Democrats and a large number of Republicans voting against him. McKee has sought to commend himself lately to the ultra Badicale of the House by at-

tacking his native State, Kentucky, in the most outrageous manner. Yesterday, when the resolution giving John D. Young, whose seat McKee contested, the usual allowance for expenses in contesting the case was offered, McKee, contrary to all precedent, not only opposed the resolution, but attempted to defeat it by resorting to filibustering tactics. McKee is a candidate for Clerk of the House, and it is presured by wants to make himself preminent. is a candidate for Clerk of the House, and it is presumed he wants to make himself prominent and at the same time commend himself to the Radicals by abusing Kentucky. The passage of the bill to-day indicates that two-thirds of the House are disposed to pardon Democrats as well as Republicans.

The Speakership Contest. A very careful canvass of the Speakership contest, made without bias towards either cau-didate, reveals the following results: The New England vote is divided between Blaine New England vote is divided between Blaine and Dawes, inclining slightly in favor of Dawes. In the Middle States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with their thirty-five Repulican votes, Blaine has an undoubted and reliable majority. In the Southern States a majority go for Blaine, while in the West Blaine leads Dawes so decisively that there is practically no context left between the West Blaine leads Dawes so decisively that there is practically no contest left between them. Those who have given the sobject mest coreful attention say that out of one hundred and thirty-five Republican votes in the caucus Blaine is certain of ninety-five to one hundred. Blaine is supported by the more radical, v.gorous and progressive element of the party, while the slower and more conservative element incline to Dawes. But this conservative element does not represent a third of the party in Congress.

The Franking Privilege.

privilege, except heads of departments and heads of bureaus now entitled by law to the franking privilege, who shall be allowed to frank all official matter pertaining to their departments or bureaus by the use of a stamp, which shall designate the object for which it is used under such regulations as the Pert is used, under such regulations as the Post-master-General shall prescribe.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTING.

Edisto Island.

[Correspondence of the New York Post 1 EDISTO ISLAND, February 10 .- Edisto Island. EDISTO ISLAND, February 10.—Edisto Island, which is of somewhat irregular shape, and very much cut up by estuaries or creeks setting in from the North and South Edisto Rivers and from the Atlantic Ocean, is so nearly a level plain that probably its highest point is scarcely more than ten feet above ordinary high water mark. Probably one-half of the more sandy portion of the island lies so near to tide level that its drainage is very difficult, and at best, under the old system of open ditches, very imperfect.

finest conceivable sand, fit for writing sand or for use in an hour-glass, and constituting from minety-three to minety-five per cent. of the soil to an indefiant depth. Of course, it is under all circumstances sufficiently dry, and is in many respects admirable for the purposes to which it is devoted.

Almost invariably the depressions between these slight ridges, as well as frequent "pocket-holes" upon them, are underlined by strata of clay and bog iron ore, which keep them constantly wet, and the capillary action of the sand itself is so strong that a well sunk in a ridge seven feet above the level of the surrounding water is usually filled to within three or four feet of the surface of the ground. The salt water creeks, bordered by marshes, furnish an inexhaustible supply of the best material with which to enrich the lighter soils; and it is an almost universal practice, wherever the operation can be afforded, to give each acre an annual "mudding" of from forty to fifty cart-loads.

The fertility of the soil is evinced by the most profuse growth of every species of natural vegetation. Pine, maguolas and live oak of enormous size cover every acre that is not

most profuse growth of every species of natural vegetation. Pine, magnilia and live oak rai vegetation. Pine, magnolia and live oak of enormous size cover every acre that is not kept in cultivation, and the tropical and hideous palmetto free pushes from every neglected patch of open ground. The trees are draped with the beautiful gray most that is supposed to indicate insulubrity of climate; and the field which was last year in excellent cultivation is now coated with a dense mut of Bermuda grass, whose canebrakes and sedges of luxuriant growth occupy the wetter portions of the ground.

Inturnant growth occupy the wetter portions of the ground.

In the ordinary sense, the island can by no means be considered a good agricultural territory. The single remunerative industry is the growth of sea island cotton. Under ordinary cultivation corn yields only about eight bushels to the acre, and with the best care Northern planters have thus far only succeeded in raising the yield to twelve bushels. The food of the population is almost entirely imported and the whole area is to be regarded as prom-

reputation, or has earned it so well. A portion of last year's crop of a very fine variety (the Eureka) has been sold for \$2.50 a pound, the average price for the ordinary crop being about \$1.40. The cultivation of this cotton is more nearly akin to gambling than anything else outside of "Wall-street. The plantation of Mr. John Wright, formerly of New Jersey, which came more thoroughly under my examination, will be ruo this year at an expense of from \$40.000 to \$50,000. Twelve hundred acres will be planted and a regular working force of one hundred contract hands, about the same number of day hands and fifty mules will be embundred contract hands, about the same number of day hands and fifty mules will be employed. Forty-seven carts and forty-five Collins' steel ploughs are required for the manuring and preparation of the ground. Almost the entire food of the ani nals, as well as of the hands, is brought from the North at great expense, and the whole organization is so extensive, and in some respects so intricate, as to require the constant attention of colorest.

strong hopes are entertained that the caterpillar will not appear this year, for the reason that it rarely comes is loree even two years in succession, and in both 1867 and 1868 it almost entirely destroyed the crop of the island, and has reduced the entire population, except a few Northern capitalists and their dependents, to a state of absolute poverty which is pointful to see. In more than one instance, the owners of magnificent plantations are obliged to earn their daily bread by manual labor; for without the capital necessary to carry on their planting operations, their land is of no more value than so much beach sand, and the training that they have received under the old slavery system has notapactated them for any other occupation requiring either skill or judgment.

The draining operations undertaken by Mr. Wright, contemplate the walling-in of a large

Wright, contemplate the walling-in of a large tidil creek, giving it a discharge by means of a

segars, and other nonsense. One-half of the monthly wages of the contract hands is paid at the end of the month and is immediately spent, usually in the most foolish way, at the store. The remainder is paid the day before Christmas, and fil ds a ready vent in the holiday festivities of Charleston.

The condition of the freedmen is certainly better than would be supposed, in view of the fact of their recent emancipation and their slight advantages. Yet they are by no means a model rural population. Petty thievery and other evidences of a want of virtue are plenty; yet these people are easily managed, perfectly good-natured, generally polite, and for their work, are certainly efficient. If any means can be devised for lessening the extent of the ravages of the caterpillar, and if this island and others can be so engineered as to discharge their dramage water mainly at the level of low tide, nothing can prevent the whole region from becoming more prosperous than it was even in its best days; for it is unquestionably true that a far better quality of cotton can be raised in thus limited regions than than it was even in its best days; for it is unquestionably true that a far better quality of cotton can be raised in this limited region than anywhere else in the world where its caltivation has been attempted, while the capacity of the whole area is not sufficient to reduce the market value below a highly profitable point. How much advailage is to result from the use of the Charleston phospates it is impossible now to say. They have been experimented with only a single year; but the results have been generally most satisfactory and have been generally most satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that if prop-orly manufactured into superphosphate of lime they will not only superprospriate of time they will not only supplant Peruvian guano as means of producing a crop, but will much effectually compensate for the loss of phosphoric acid, which the sale of cotton seed is

The Perturing Privilege.

The Postoffice Committee has decided upon making the following amendment to the bill of the House: Abolishing the use of stamps in the franking system, and requiring the written autograph of those entitled to the franking privilege, except heads of departments and beads of bureaus now entitled by law to the perphosphate. thorough fortilizing with an ammoniated superphosphate.

The condition of affairs in Edisto and the other seaboard islands of the South is certainly a matter of a reat interest to Northern men; but while there are chances for the attainment of great fortunes, the risks, as shown by the experience of the past two years, are so great that they may well deter any but those of the largest capital and most enterprising spirit. What the effect will be of a few more years of intelligent cultivation with the aid of newly introduced machinery (before the war the lose was used for all work), of the thorough draining of the water lands, and of the general use of phosphatic manures, it is impossible now to say.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Anderson.

The citizens of Township No. 1, Anderson County, assembled at Double Springs Church on Saturday last, and proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: John

possible now to sav.

On last Tuesday there was quite an extensive sale of real estate belonging to bankrupts, at Chester Courthouse.

A house and let in Chester, belonging to the estate of T. M. Grabam, was purchased by George Robertson, at \$1110.

Kershaw. Mr. S. F. Sowell, of Kershaw County, was found dead in the road between Camden and Buffalo, with a charge of buckshot in his body. This was on Tuesday, the 9th instant. Messrs. Wesly and Louis Phillips were arrested upon warrant of J. T. Truesdel, Mr. J. H. Sowell being prosecutor. The prisoners were brought to jail, but their counsel. Messrs. Kershaw & Kershaw and Shannon have applied for their discharge under a writ of habeas corpus

shaw & Kershaw and Shannon have applied for their discharge under a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Thomas at Lancaster.

On the 12th instant, an inquest was held at Major John Cantey's plan ation, in the lower part of this district, by J. A. Schrock magistrate, acting coroner, over the body of Essex Brown, colored. The finding of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from two blows on the head with a stick, inflicted by Friendly Goudin, which fractured his skull and caused almost instant death. The cause of the act was well grounded jealousy on the part of raising the yield to such a state of the population is almost entirely imported and the whole area is to be regarded as property devoted to the production of the finest of texule materials.

Caused almost instant caused almost instant act was well grounded jealousy on the part of the latter, who has been lodged in jail to await the latter, who has been lodged in jail to await the raising of sea island cotton probably.

The Camden Journal says: "The DeKalb Home of the property of David Ja-

The Camden Journal says: "The DeKalb House (formerly the property of David Jacobs), which was sold in Charleston last week, has been a boarder of Mr. Rodgers, the superintendent, for some time past. This gentleman, no doubt, seeing the rapid progress of recuperation from the effects of devastating war in our loved State, and the likelihood that in a few years real estate will double its value. in a few years real estate will double its value, has invested some of his superfluous gold in

The Herald remarks: "Trains heavy laden with cotton leave our depot daily, and return as regularly with great loads of guano. An evidence at once of past success among our planters, and a lively energy and hope for the future in making use of the appliances at command."

In confirmation of the paragraph in the Columbia correspondence of the New York Times, the Newberry Herald says: "In a conversation with Mr. Bruggeman the other day, we learned that already have one hundred and seventy emigrants been brought to this. Laurens and Edgefield Districts, through the Newberry Inneration Society since its formation. Mr. B. emigrants been brought to this. Laurens and Edgefield Districts, through the Newberry Inmigration Society since its formation. Arr. B. gives a cheering account of the working of the society, and this fact alone is sufficient to prove how well it is working, and how successfully it is managed. He states that the interest is increasing greatly, and that applications for labor are flowing in constantly. The next year will give a large increase to our population, we feel certain, and all the interests of our people will be subserved. Let them come, we want them, and come they will, if they are sought after, and remain too, adding to and improving all branches of industry, it we receive and treat them properly. This latter is a most important leature in the success of the enterprise, and though it is believed that the farming population recognize it in good faith, it may not be amiss to mention, that the better the treatment, the better will that class of citizens become, and the better will that class of citizens become, and the better will the employer be paid in work."

COMPLIMENTARY LETTER FROM COUNT BIS-MARCE TO GENERAL GRANT .- General Grant has received the following letter from Count Bismarck, of Prussia, in reply to a letter written by the General, presenting to the great statesman of Europe the first volume of Badeau's "Life of General Grant":

DEAR SIR-Baron Gerolt has transmitted to me a copy, which you have been kind enough to inscribe to me, of the history of your military career. I hasten to return you my hearty thanks for a work which promises me the enjoyment of reviewing in a succinct shape that gigantic struggle, the varying phases of which I did follow at the time with intense finterest. It will be a negrapher source of writing the structure of the I did follow at the time with intense interest. It will be a permanent source of gratification and paids to think that I am owing the volume now open before me to the kind and sympath tic feelings of the very man wao took Vickaburg and Richmond. May peace restored by you afford equal scope to your powers with equal benefit to your country, and may the present interchapge of friendly sentiments between us prove a good angury for the continuance of those relations so happily established between America and Germany.

Believe me, dear sir, ever yours, very sincerely,

Bismanor.

During a concert in the Boston Music Hall recently, when the organist was "exhibiting the full power of the instrument." a lady was enthusiactically conversing with her neighbor about her household arrangements. She suited the tones of her voice to those of the organ. The organist made a sudden transition from "iff" to "pisnissimo." consequently the audience was sorre what amused at being informed by her, in a shout, "We tried ours in butter!"

—An instrument has recently been contrived by Professor Donders, of Utrecht, by men self which he can measure, with the grantest accu-racy, the interval between an impression on the senses and its asknowledgment by some

THE BIRCH IN THE BOUDOIR.

The Saturday Review, in the course of a long discussion of the articles in favor of whipping girls in England, that appeared in the Englishman's Domestic Magezine, says:

Another step has been taken in the onward march of feminine aggression. On all sides the fortress in which masculine presumption has so long been intrended is now assailed, and one by one the outworks are falling. That hideous old superstition of the supremacy of mat having once been denied, and his claims to an exclusive use of any virile properties, from brains to breeches, having once been vitiated, it is astonishing to see how rapidly the whole social and political fabric which has been constructed on that Toundation is tumbling to pieces. Mau's monopoly of eigars, of clubs, of the pulpit, of the hiberal professions, of sports, of academical life, and of the franchist having each of them been more or less successfully infringed, one might almost have been inclined to fancy that there was little else left which woman could grudge him; that he had been stripped of every shred of his ancient encreachments, and that, except the trifling and accidental distinctions of sex and of bodily strength, there was now really no property and ishman's Domestic Magezine, says :

and accidental distinctions of sex and of bodily strength, there was now really no property and no quality left undisputed which might be said to differentiate the male from the female Briton. But such a conclusion would be memiture. There is at least, it seems, one more great privilege, one more time-honored custom, which the male inhabitants of the country have been used to arrogate to themselves, and of the exercise of which there are divers notorious emblems and instruments. The male inhabitants of Great instrumente. The male invabitants of Great Britain have been hitherto distinguished from their female compatriots, as from the inhabither lemma compatitots, as from the inhabitants of most other countries, by the peculiar insular privilege of r coiving corporcal chastisement at certain stages and in certain conditions of their existence; and indeed, until very recently, it would not have been an inaccurate account of the difference between English men and English women which described the former as that portion of the company. the former as that portion of the community which is, and the latter as that which is not, flogged. It was not likely that wo men, in their flogged. It was not likely that wo nen, in their present mood of self-assertion, would long allow such an invidious distinction to remain unchallenged. If the young English woman is to be trained to be in all respects as like as possible to what the young English man has been, it is clear that means of discipline and correction similar to those which have been in force among men must be brought to bear upon the girls. It was to be expected that betore long that should occur which has now, it seems, in fact occurred; that man's monopely of the birch and the cane, as instruments of training or education, should be attacked in the same way as his monopoly of the academy, the pulpit and the franchie; that a sect of female flagellants would arise to swell the numbers of those who are assailing man's emnumbers of those who are assailing man's em-pire; and that to the women who wish to preach, the women who wish to graduate, and the women who wish to graduate, and the women who wish to vote, would shortly be added the women who wish to flog. * * * * Some of these ladies are downright enthusiasts for the birch and the taws. They seem to glory in the privilege of thrashing their girls. They in the privilege of thrashing their girls. They give faithful representations, carefully drawn from the life, of their own pet mode of conducting the operation. The preliminaries, the place of execution—sometimes a bed-room, sometimes a boudon—the instrument of torture, the behavior of the victim before, during, and after the infliction of the flogging, in short, the most minute details of the entire process, are described with of the flogging, in short, the most minute de-tails of the entire process, are described with that graphic force which some women exhibit when writing on a subject which powerfully interests and excites them. These writers do not even take the line of apologizing for the inhumanty, or of endeavoring to palliate the shame, which must be involved in the process. of stripping and flogging a gul of fifteen or sixteen years old. On the contrary, some of them, who seem to have a sort of mission for propagating the doctrine of flogging girls, are most keen in recommending means whereby the pair may be made as severe and the shame as overwhelming to the sufferer as possible.

- It is a fact perhaps not generally known, but interesting to young men, that the solitary ringlet, which Roats from so many waterfalls, ringlet, which floats from so many waterfalls, is a notification on the part of their carriers that they are not engaged. If it is extremely long the wearer is supposed to be very desirous of getting spliced at once; if only moderately log, it shows that only good offers will be entertained; an extramely short, meagre ringlet indicates that the wearer is very particular as to whom she accepts. But nevertheless shows that she is not yet engaged. Per steamship Saragossa, from New York—Samuel Goldborg, J Murpby, J H Muller and lady, W H Belden. lady and child, W Hoyt. E Peck, L Leach, O K Williams, W Ludwig, A P Leniox, Mrs Brand and child, I Smith, J Rich, R Hamilton, H Sers.

-The journalists of Berlin have, at the suggestion of Berthold Auerbach, the novelist, adopted an address to General Grant, begging him to bring in a bill for the protection of literary and artistic copyright between Germany and the United States.

> Commercial. Exports.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Saragossa—917 bales Upland Cotton, 40 bales Yaru, 22 tierces Rice, 88 bbls Rosis, 85 pac (ages Sundries. BALTIMORE—Per schr Gertie Lewis—112 tons Phosphate Rock.
PROVIDENCE, R I—Per schr S T Baker—150,000

Charleston Cotton and Rice Market. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, Feb'y 19.

COTTON .- The downward pressure on the market still continued, and the limited a counts that were offered had to meet steadily, declining prices, the transactions of to-day being at rates a full 1/40 B ib lower; factors, however, are not disposed to accept the decline, and show but limited stocks. Fales about 140 bales; say 1 at 261/4; 18 at 27; 58 at 271/4; 20 at 27%; 40 at 28c; quotations still continue nominal.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION. Ordinary to good ordinary261/@27

were firmer. Sales 172 tierces or clean Carolins, say 4 tierces at 814; 45 at 814; 75 at 814; 30 at 8160 % 15.

We quote common to fair clean Carolina at 8%@8%; good 814@8140 P 1b.

Markets by Telegraph. FOREIGN MARKETS. LONDON, February 19- Noon. - Consols 93; bonds

78%. Sugar active. Evening .- File rosin 19s; turpentine 38s 64. LIVEBPOOL, February 19-Noon .- Cotton flat; upands 11%d; Orleans 12%d; sales 5000 bales; sales of the week 45,0 0; export 4000; speculation 8000; stock

277.000: American 96.000. Flour 25s. Corn 32s. Manchester heavy. Two P. M -Cotton lower; uplands 11%d; Orleans 12d; stock affoat 300,000 bales. Lard 76s 6d. Tur-

entine 32s 6d. Evening .- Cotton dull; uplands on the spot 11%d; affoat 11%d; ('rleans 12d; sales 5000 bales. HAVRE, February 19 .-- Cotton opens quiet and

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 18-Noon .- Money easy at 6 a7. Sterling 8% Gold 35%. Cotton lower at 28%c. Schr S E Adams, Donnell, cleared Feb 16

Steamehip James Adger, Lockwood, cleared Feb 16

Brig Adelaide, Wilson, oleared Feb 17

Schr Marion Gage, shepherd, cleared Feb 18

Schr H W Godfrey sears, cleared Feb 18

Schr H W Godfrey sears, cleared Feb 18

Schr Hona, Bensall, cleared Feb 19

Schr Koret, Crocker, cleared Feb 11

Schr Koret, Crocker, cleared Feb 6

Schr Henchautress Covert, cleared Feb 6

Schr Fachautress Covert, cleared Feb 6

Schr Jr. de Wind, Up. Feb 18

Schr Matthew Kunner, Orien cleared Feb 18

Schr Matthew Kunner, Orien cleared Feb 18

Schr Matthew Kunner, Orien cleared Feb 18

Schr Sivan, Hills, Mills, up Feb 18

Schr Matthew Kunner, Orien cleared Feb 18

Schr George H Mills, Mills, up Feb 14

Schr Clara, Musford, cleared Feb 16

Schr Clara, Musford, cleared Feb 16

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, up Feb 16

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, up Feb 16

Schr Baltimous, Feb 16 Evening .- Cotton lower; sales 1900 bales at 28%. closing more steady, with no sales under 29. Flou dull and heavy, and 10al5o, lower; common to fair extra Southern \$6 55a7. When dull. Corn heavy; new white Southern good 93%; yellow 93c. Pork heavy at \$32.8°; old \$32. Lard heavy and lower; kettle 19% a20 Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Rice dull. Sugar excited; Porto R co 13 4a14; muscovado 123/a18%; Bavana 133/114% Coffee firm. Mo-Iasses dull. Turpentine 53ab514. Rosin 27 45a8 00. Freights drooping. Money easy at \$57. Prime paper 7.8. Sterling active at #54. Gold unsettled at 331/2. Forthern recurities firm.

BALTIMORE, February 19 .- Cotton n Flour fairly active; superfine \$646 75. Wheat no sales. White corn 91a98; yellow 87a89. Oats dull at 70a76. Rye firm and dull. Provisions firmer but anchangol. CINCINNATI, February 19.- Flour dull and unset

tled. Corn firmer. Whikey dull at 93c. Mess pork lower and unrettled at \$32. Lard drooping. Bulk meats at 5 bacon neglected. Sr. Louis, February 19.—Whiskey nominal at 94c-Pork quiet. Bacon dull shoulders 14%al4%a. Clear sides 17% a18%c. Canvesed hams quoted at

29%c. Lard dull. Louisville. February 19.—Prik, 652 75485. Lard.

20a2016. shoulders, 14%; clear sides, 18c. Flour Williamsgrow, Pobrusry 19.—Spirits toppentine a shade better at \$12,2521/c. Rosm a shade lower at \$1 60:170. Crt. se turpentine steady and unchanged. The active at \$1. Cotton dull.

AUGUSTA, R. brusry 19.—Cotton continues will

with but little offering; sales 250 bales; mide 265ca27; receipts 296 bales. Savazuan, February 19.—Cotion quiet and in lar; middlings 27% a28c; sales 600 bales; exports

1222; receipts 729. MOBILE, February 19:- Cotton dull; middling 26%; sales 750 bales; receipts 1402; exports 50; receipts of the week 7449; exports to Great Britain 3125, other foreign ports none, coastwise 1653; stock 64,257; sales of the week 2070.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19 .- Cotton %c lowermiddling 271/43271/4; sales 3300 bales; sales of the week 13,000. Gold 33. Sterling 451/4. New York sight 1/4 premium. Sugar in good demand-common

1214; prime 141/a15; yellow clarified 16. Molasses in good demand-prime 77a80. Receipts to-day 5295

bales; for the week, gross 26,331, net 25,659; exports

to-day 8135; for the week to Liverpool 23 417, to the

Interior Cotton Markets. ANDERSON, February 27.—Cotton dull at 24a2614.

MONTGOMERY, February 17 -- Market very quiet; nominally 26% for low midd.ings; no sales.

COLUMBIA, February 18.—The demand for cot-cotton was good to-day, and 136 bases changed hands at 27c for middling.

MACON, February 17.—A'very dull market to-day, We quote middings 26½. Receipts to-day 133 vales; shipments 58 bales; sales 87 bales.

CHARLOTTE, Jebruary 15.—Cotton during the past week brought from 23 to 28%, until Friday, when the market declined to 28c, and on `alurday to 27% to 27%; sales during the week 375 biles.

27½ to 27¾c; sales during the week 375 biles.

ROCK HILL, February 1).—Market has been steady during the week at from 27½ to 27¾ for middling. The decline in New Y ok has depressed our market, and 26½ is the highest price to-day.

SUMTER, February 17.—COTTON—There have been about 126 bales sold during the week ending the 17th ins ant, the market clusing a little du l. We quote: Ordinary 26½c; good ordinary 27c; I w middling 27½c; middling 27½c; strict middling 29c.

YORKYILLE. February 17.—The market has

YORKVILLE. February 17.—The market has been rather dull since our last repor, the sales f r the week being less than usual. Prices have declined a little, and good middlings are quited today at 2614, though an extra fine lot might bring 2614.

Nashville Market.

Nashville Market.

Nashville. February 16.—Cotton —During the entire week just closed the cotton market has been weak and irregular. For several days quotations have been nearly nominal, the sales falling off to a wonderful extent. To day tiverpool declined again ½d. and New York was very dult, with light sales at tailly ½c decline, while buvers were offering only 26 cts for selected samples, the market closing dult, and uvers holding off, awaiting developments. We give the closing quotations as follows: Ordinary 25; good ordinary 25½; low middling 26c. Below we give the transactions of the day: Receipts 539 bales; sales 26; shipments 178

Total. 35,997
St. apped to-day. 178
Shipped presiously 30,179—30,357

Consignees per south Carolina Railroad

February 19.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad

February 19.

Marine Mems.

Port of Charleston, February 20

PORT CALENDAR.

SETS

6.44 5.44 6.43 5.45 6.42 5.45 6.41 5.46 6.40 5.47 6.39 5.48 6.38 5.49

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, New York-Ravenel A

Schr S T Baker, Brewster, Provide ce, R I-Wm

Schr Ger.ie Lewis, Hodgden, Baltimore-H F Baker

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, New York.

Sailed Vesterday.

Up for this Port.

Brig Adelaide, Wilson, at New York, Feb 17. Schr matthew Kinney, Ogier, at New York, Feb 17. Schr Alics G G ace, Gilchrist, at Baltim re Feb 17. Schr S E Adams, Donnell, at Portland, Me, Feb 15.

Memoranda.

The schr Hyne, from New York for this port, was at Lewes, Del. February 14. The schr Annie Barton, from Philadelphia for this port, was at Lewes Del. February 14.

EP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS POL

FOREIGN

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON

No. 275 HING-STREET_

Schr George H Mills, Mills, at New York, Feb 16. Schr Syvan, ——, at New York, Feb 16. Cleared for this Port.

MOON BISES.

9..27 10..21 10..23 10..58 11..47 11..42 Morn. Morn. 12..14 12..33 7..12 1..30 3..11 2..31

Full Moon, 26th, 6 hours, 44 mm

PEBRUARY. RISES.

15 Monday... 16 Tuesday... 17 Weduesday. 18 Fuursday... 19 Friday... 20 Saturday... 21 Sunday...

at 78a81c.

35,997

Continent 4914, coastwise 3765; stock 146,988.

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ABBEVILLE, February 15 —Sales of cotton for the week 60 bales at 25126 ½c, closing at 26½.

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even richer in SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE than those made from RAW BONES, and containing more than twice the quantity of Superphosphate of Lime found in the best average manures heret for o oldered for sale, the rates at which we offer them being no higher than the average price of other fertilizers, while the Manures contain twice as much fertilizing material; they are in face much cheaper to the consumer. They are infered on the market in two forms, with a guarantee that the material in each will correspond to the advertisement:

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February 19.

717 bales Cotton, 47 bales Domesties, 8 casks Bacon, 158 bbls avail stores, 1 car Stock. To Railroad Agent, W C Courtney & Co J R Pringle, Johnston, Crews & Co, G W Williams & Co, Clagoora, Herring & Co, Pinckney Bros. J B E Sloan, Graeser & Smith, Ravenel & Co, Thurston & Holmes, street Bros & Co, W K Byan, G H Walter & Co, J Marshall, Frost & Adger, Goldsmith & Son, Dowling & Co, Pelzer, Rodgers & Co, W B Smith, B 'Naull, C Graveley, R G sharp & Co, Kirkpatrick & Witte. Hon. John A. Dix, New York.
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William Allen. Merchant.
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Geo. T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
John H. Sherwood. Park Dis-42 bales Cotton, 93 bbis Naval stores, 190 bushels Rough Rice, Mdae, &c. To Reeder & Davis, Kinsman & Howell, Magyeks & Salters, H C Granger, J & Quackenbush, J Cappson & Co, Miss L H Bolum, Enslow & Co, W C Bee & Co, J Marshall, Jr, Mantone & Co, S D Stoney, L Cobe: & Co, C J Fuller, Nachman & Co, Frost & Adger, Graceser & Smith, A A Goldsmith & Co, Tripp & M, McCauts & May, Railroad Acent.

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